

# Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

## Namir May Act Personally In Ata Dispute

Jerusalem Post Staff  
The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, is to intervene personally in the Ata labour dispute, if it is not settled by Sunday morning. It was learned last night in Jerusalem.

Yesterday Mr. Reuven Shari, Chief Labour Relations Officer, submitted a detailed report to the Minister on his talks with Mr. Yosef Almog, M.K. and Secretary of the Haifa Labour Council, and Mr. Hans Molter, General Manager of Ata.

Mr. Shari returned to Haifa to renew the informal contact with both men in an effort to prepare the ground for the opening of negotiations between the parties at a meeting which will be called next week by the Minister.

**Pickets at Shop**  
In Haifa, meanwhile, hundreds of pickets continued to harass customers at the Ata textile store in the Lower Town yesterday morning, effectively preventing normal sales.

The pickets, who included many persons not employed by Ata, greeted every customer with shouts of "Don't buy" and attempted to snatch parcels from customers as far as the nearby police station, where the pickets, who followed them shouting abuse, were dispersed.

Several of the pickets were arrested on charges of causing disturbances, assaulting residents and police and of interfering with police on duty. Two girls assistants turned up for work in the store today.

One "international incident" occurred yesterday morning. A foreign seaman, who is a regular customer whenever his ship calls here, and even brings flowers for the assistants each time, came to buy a pair of trousers and a shirt. The shop manager explained to the pickets that the man was a foreigner and that he was not to be disturbed. He asked them to permit him to take his goods with him.

The pickets refused and two policemen escorted him to the station. After they left him the pickets seized him and made him return to the shop with his parcel. The manager who believed the seaman to be an Italian, called the Italian Consul, who sent a consular car to pick up the sailor. It was turned out that the man was a Greek, and he was taken under police escort to a car with his parcel and driven beyond the picket lines.

A number of customers who were afraid to take their purchases with them left the parcels in the store with their names on them, for collection "at a later opportunity."

The Boghosian photo shop next to the store was closely guarded all day, as the owner feared that damage might be caused. The management of the Ata store placed a large national flag in the show window which was guarded by a striker yesterday.

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Walter Frankl, the Manager of the Kibbutz and sports teacher, will give information in TEL AVIV at the Club Garden of the former FEER CAMP, Albany Rd., corner Rehov Dikla, today, from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and tomorrow, May 15, from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

**INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION**  
in JERUSALEM: 3888 MONTE CARLO, Rehov Saymon St., Sunday & Monday only, 6-7 p.m. or write Mr. W. Frankl, P.O. Box 708, Jerusalem, Tel. 212.

## Britain Giving \$5.4m. to UNRWA

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Britain today announced its intention to give the equivalent of about \$5.4m. to the United Nations Works and Relief Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons that Britain proposed to pay the equivalent of \$2,500,000 during the last six months of this year and a similar instalment in January.

## Arms Cut Talks In Final Lap

LONDON, Thursday (UPI). — The U.N. disarmament conference recessed for a week today to enable U.S. and Soviet delegations to fly home for final decisions on how far East and West will go to meet in a partial agreement to reduce armaments.

In Washington, meanwhile, officials said of Britain's first disarmament conference yesterday that the British had apparently been careful to limit the dangerous fall-out effects by exploding it at a "high altitude." The U.S. had observers on hand for the explosion.

Experts in Washington said the fact that the weapon had been dropped from a bomber taken a scientific shortcut to catch up with the U.S. and Russia. American and Soviet hydrogen weapons were of a type which could not be lifted by an aircraft, they explained.

In London, meanwhile, the National Council for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons Tests declared last night, "This first test by Britain has already added to world insecurity and condemned an unknown number of people to death." The Government must renounce all further nuclear tests and work for an end to all nuclear weapons everywhere before the present threat becomes the reality of the future.

The Council is a non-political organization dedicated to banning nuclear weapons.

## S. Americans Setting Up Regional Defence

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuters). — Six delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay met today for preparatory talks on the formation of a defence organization in the South Atlantic whose aim would be to keep open 6,500 kms. of coastline from the Guianas to Tierra del Fuego in case of emergency.

Gen. Lemuel Shepherd of the U.S. President of the Inter-American Defence Board, is attending as an observer.

Erig. Gen. Heriberto Ahrens, chief Argentine delegate, told a press conference that the talks would cover "technical matters already considered by the Pan-American Defence Board which sits permanently in Washington. There will be no regional pact."

He pointed out that this was the first attempt to organize a regional defence system in accordance with the recommendations of a meeting of Foreign Ministers of 21 American states in Washington in 1951.

## Int'l Monetary Fund Approves \$4m. Loan

The International Monetary Fund has approved the granting of nearly \$4m. in credits to Israel, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday.

The loans, which will be for three to five years, will bear 3 1/2 per cent interest. The sum represents approximately half of Israel's total deposits.

The Fund's decision was unanimous but for the abstention of the Egyptian member.

## Egyptian Jet Pilot Freed in Vienna

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuters). — The Egyptian pilot, Abdul Monem el Shennawy, who on Tuesday made a forced landing at a Vienna airfield in a MIG-15 jet plane, was released today after interrogation and went to the Egyptian Legation in Vienna.

The plane was reported still locked up in a hangar, until the Austrian authorities decided whether they will allow it to be flown back to Czechoslovakia.

# Israel's Canal Rights Upheld by U.N. Chief

By JESSE ZEEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
NEW YORK, Thursday. — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, today described as "prematuring" a dispatch appearing in yesterday's "Christian Science Monitor" reporting that he had secured an agreement with Israel that the U.N.E.F. can fire on persons entering the Gaza Strip from Israel who do not halt when challenged.

## Study Group Set Up For New Pipeline

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — A conference of 17 oil companies with interests in the Middle East has set up a study group to report on a proposed 20-in. to 24-in. trunk pipeline system from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf.

The proposed pipeline is designed to provide by stages transportation of 1,400,000 barrels a day of crude oil to the Persian Gulf.

The project would be completed by the year 1960. The proposed system would supplement and not replace the full use of existing transportation facilities.

## Self-Government Is First Step—Makarios

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuters). — Archbishop Makarios said yesterday that the first step to solve the Cyprus problem should be to grant self-government for a brief period, this period to be a stepping-stone for self-determination.

The Greek Cypriot leader was addressing an American audience in a television appearance which will be screened over American networks this week-end.

"The basis of a solution to the Cyprus problem is self-determination," he said. "The Cypriots become entitled to exercise such rights they will have to choose between union with Greece, a separate independent state and independence within the British Commonwealth."

## Syria Gives Money To Algerian Rebels

DAMASCUS, Thursday (UPI). — President Shukri Kuwari yesterday handed \$250,000 to a delegation of Algeria's National Liberation Front, it was officially announced.

Syria yesterday denied that she had agreed to negotiate through the Algerian Front, a statement issued by the Syrian Press.

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## Labour Seen Allowing Tories To Play Down Suez Canal Issue

By KEVIN LAQUEUR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
LONDON, Thursday. — As the parliamentary Suez debate draws to a close, Labour apparently is willing to permit Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to bury the Suez issue on condition that the Tories do not try to describe the present surrender as a victory.

The present debate has made no great stir: fire and passion were according to the "Manchester Guardian" today, "largely synthetic." The hot passions of last autumn could not be recaptured and in this morning's press, the Suez debate is overshadowed by the news of the British nuclear test explosion and Labour's new pension scheme.

The Prime Minister was apparently somewhat below his recent form as he was compelled to maintain that Sir Anthony had had complete and unanimous support of the entire Cabinet.

Mr. Gaitskell's speech was temperate; regarding the passage of Israel ships he stressed that the issue is laid on Egypt to act in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. However, his remarks that Middle Eastern stability could be achieved only through negotiations

## Hussein Blames Russians For Jordan Crisis

AMMAN, Thursday (UPI). — King Hussein charged in an interview published today that Soviet Communism is moving into the Middle East as a replacement for British colonialism.

But, he told a Syrian newspaper, Arab traditions, religion and habits are in complete contradiction to international Communism.

He said Communism must be fought because it was clearly behind the recent turmoil in Jordan and was conspiring against its independence.

## U.K.-French Rift Only On Interim Use of Suez—Lloyd

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the Commons today that the "only difference between our views and the French is in regard to the interim use of the Suez Canal pending final settlement."

Speaking in the debate on the Canal, Mr. Lloyd said that the fundamental defect of the Egyptian proposals for operation of the waterway was that they were capable of being withdrawn at short notice. "Future arrangements for the running of the Canal must have the same sort of status as the 1956 Constantinople Convention," he declared.

(The Labour motion of censure against the Government was later defeated by 205 votes to 208).

Mr. Lloyd said that the termination of the Anglo-Jordanian treaty made no difference in Britain's obligations under the Tripartite Declaration of 1950. He pointed out, however, that Egypt's attitude had been such that the Government did not consider the declaration applicable in Egypt's defence.

Earlier in the debate, Mr. Charles Waterhouse (Conservative) urged the Government to investigate the possibility of an international regime for the Sinai Peninsula. Pointing out that Egypt's claim to the desert strip was doubtful, he said that international control would be of lasting benefit for the Middle East.

Conservative M.P. Mr. Richard Sharples, told the House that the question of Israel's right to send ships through the Suez Canal had been "bedevilled a solution of the problem for far too long." He blamed both the Labour and Conservative Governments for not having taken a firmer stand over this matter, and expressed the hope that Israel would send a test ship through the Canal to bring the issue to a head. This stand was supported by yet another Conservative Member, Mr. Bernard Braine. (INA, Reuters)

# France Calls for U.N. Council Discussion of Suez on Monday

## No Need to 'Determine' Israel's Rights, Meir Says

By ELIYAH SIMON, U.P. Correspondent  
There is no need for any legal determination of Israel's rights for Suez Canal shipping since this country has the same rights to use the Canal as any other country, the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, stated in an interview yesterday.

Mrs. Meir described as a violation of international law Saudi Arabia's announced intention of closing the Gulf of Akaba to Israel shipping and said, "It can only be hoped that this threat will not be made good." Commenting on Mr. Dulles' statement on Tuesday she said "All I want to say is that we appreciate the fact that the Secretary of State again made clear the U.S. policy regarding the right of Israel shipping to sail through the Suez Canal."

As for the French decision to boycott the Canal and "not pay tolls," to Nasser, she said, "We can only have a general interest in the question of payment of tolls to Egypt, but we regard with admiration any country which refuses to accept any or all of Nasser's terms."

"We appreciate the stand of the French Government that Israel's ships have the right to use the Canal as should all ships."

Asked about the "net result" of the visit here recently of U.N. Secretary Dag Hammarskjold, she said: "I cannot honestly say there are any concrete results, but the Secretary-General's visit did provide an opportunity for a frank, basic discussion on the obligations of member states on this issue."

## Sees Six Principles Ignored

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — France today formally requested that the U.N. Security Council meet next Monday afternoon to discuss the Suez Canal issue once again. The request was made in a letter to Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the U.S. delegation and this month's President of the Council, from M. Guillaume Georges-Picot, permanent French representative.

M. Georges-Picot accompanied his letter to Mr. Lodge with a four-page memorandum detailing his Government's insistence that Egypt's unilateral declaration on operation of the Canal filed here on April 24 does not meet the six "basic requirements" in regard to the Canal adopted unanimously by the Council last October with Egypt's concurrence.

## Tsur Confers With Pineau

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
PARIS, Thursday. — The Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Jacob Tsur, conferred with Foreign Minister Christian Pineau for 40 minutes this morning. It is understood that they reviewed the Suez Canal question prior to M. Pineau's departure for New York on his epic mission of bringing the Security Council around to enforcement of its own "Six Principles" and abandonment of its policy of "double standards" of international law and morality which Prime Minister Moltke has warned, is undermining the world organization.

It is widely recognized here even among opponents of the Government that M. Mollet's dramatic resignation and withdrawal of the resignation yesterday was not just a political manoeuvre; the Premier hesitated, as well he might, to plunge France into a crisis at the stage with unforeseeable consequences.

The view is gaining ground that ultimately the best hope of saving the country's vital interests in Algeria and on the economy of the present Ministers but the constitution of a government of national unity, bringing together most of the qualified leaders of different parties on an agreed programme of urgent reforms.

## Israel Welcomes French Action

Two Diplomatic Correspondents  
The French decision to take the Suez Canal issue to the Security Council was welcomed in official quarters in Jerusalem last night. It was regarded as a move to halt the tendency on the part of some Western nations to compromise with Nasser, particularly Britain.

Israel policy is to view the Suez Canal problem not so much in the light of her own peculiar situation but rather as it applies to all maritime nations. It should not be deduced that France has taken Israel's complaint to the Security Council; France is taking up the question of free shipping for all nations as envisaged in the Security Council's six-point resolution of October, 1956, and in its decision of 1951.

In view of this it would not be practical for Israel to send a ship, either chartered or its own, through the Suez Canal while the discussion is going on in the Security Council, and such action should not be expected at least until after the Council has deliberated the issue.

## Casey Backs Israel

SYDNEY, Thursday (INA). — The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, told Parliament today that Australia supports Israel's right to use the Suez Canal.

He was replying to the leader of the Labour opposition, Dr. Herbert Evatt, who had asked whether the Government intended to bring the question of Israel's rights in the Canal and the Gulf of Akaba before the U.N.

Dr. Evatt has accepted an official invitation to visit Israel, U.P. reported.

## CAIRO DELEGATION OFF TO ROME

The Egyptian delegation to the economic talks with Britain which open in Rome today left Cairo yesterday.

The delegation is led by the Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, Latif el Banna, Cairo Radio reported.

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## Season's Last League A Games Tomorrow

**Games Tomorrow**

Tomorrow will see the last games in the season's League schedule and the settlement of the promotion problem. The teams competing in the League, with the exception of whether Jaffa Maccabi stay there or is replaced by Netanya, are:

Four teams are in the running for promotion to the National League: Kfar Saba, Be'er Sheva, Hapoel Tel-Aviv, Rehovot Maccabi and Jerusalem. Hapoel, second and third, both with 38; and Be'er Sheva, Hapoel, with 36 points.

Interest is added to the fixtures as Hadera Hapoel are at home to Kfar Saba. Hadera, with 34 points, need a draw to clinch automatic promotion, and even a loss would still keep them in line for promotion to the National League. Even if they lose to Kfar Saba, Hadera will have a chance to win promotion.

Rehovot and Jerusalem mean both win, this would give them 30 points too.

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## French Author Show Film on India

The French comparative theologian and author of several works on India, M. Jacques de Marguerite, presented his colour film, "India of the Gods," before an audience of over 300 under the auspices of the French Consul-General M. Marcel Leforge, at Jerusalem's YMCA auditorium on Wednesday evening.

The two-hour film, professionally photographed in first rate colour, is a tour of In-

dia's holy places and rituals and a visit with some of the holy men. In his running commentary and introductory lecture, M. de Marquetti who is at present turning out a similar film in Israel stressed the depth of Hinduism and its comprehensive character.

**OPIMUM.** — Afghanistan yesterday asked the U.N. to recognize her international legal right to produce opium for export, and strongly criticized a British move to do so.

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# Spaak Faces Difficult NATO Task

## New Secretary-General Has Pacifist Past

By NORA BELL

PARIS (AP)—With the installation this week of a new Secretary-General, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has changed horses in mid-stream.

The opposite had been intended, as courses after five years of office, Lord Ismay, having coaxed and manoeuvred his 15 sovereign masters into some kind of working partnership and having re-established civilian over military management, could hope to deliver his charge to his successor, Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul-Henri Spaak, in a sounder state. It was not his fault that between his decision to go and the moment his resignation became effective — and notwithstanding Ministerial protestations of eternal fidelity at the Bonn Council last week — the question mark over NATO's survival.

It was perhaps in the logic of the alliance that a hard-headed, pragmatic, and Central Europe would divert pressure elsewhere. Lord Ismay himself had warned before taking office that a global policy of "containment" would be required.

In fact, the alliance wobbled on both its military and diplomatic feet the moment the present Secretary-General, Lord Ismay, was replaced by Paul-Henri Spaak, who happened at that time to be discussing methods of tightening their political links, found themselves on opposite sides of the United Nations barricade.

Military exigencies in non-European theatres, notably for France and Britain, and at the same time, even the much-diluted NATO plans for a well-armed human shield to be deployed along the Iron Curtain. The British demand for nuclear weapons at the expense of manpower was taken against the Supreme Commander's advice, and the proposed abolition of National Service in Britain means that despite promises of future consultations the British withdrawal must go on.

**U.S. Leadership**  
Just how far this is the beginning of the end of the "forward" defence policy is still unsure, but for the first time since General Eisenhower took his command in 1951, top NATO officials are wondering whether, and for how long, an American General will agree to retain responsibility for the European front.

The loss of so experienced and tactful a public servant as Lord Ismay certainly comes at a difficult moment, but the pluck and tenacity of Paul-Henri Spaak, his warm and impulsive optimism, is perhaps what is needed after the general and tolerant scepticism of his eminently conservative predecessor.

Belief in reform and its necessary counterpart, of trust in humanity, are part of the Spaak family heritage. His father, a successful barrister with a poetic bent, dropped his law practice to devote himself to writing and producing plays. Paul-Henri's mother, still at 83 a member of the Belgian Senate, comes from a prominent liberal family, though she set her son the example of breaking with the family party to join the Socialist Party throughout his career.

Born in 1899, young Spaak had a classical education, learning to admire rhetoric and logic. Entering politics came at a difficult moment, for law, Spaak remained faithful to the Socialist Party throughout his career.

His (non-party) claims that Israel has nothing to gain in the present political circumstances by sending a test ship through the Canal, for we are aware that while the U.S. "does not object" to such a move, it will certainly frown upon the use of force. It is quite possible that this constellation will change one day and then perhaps we shall be able to attain our objective through America's good offices.

Refraining from sending a test ship now, continues the paper, does not mean that we are not going to do it, but one thing must be certain: if Nasser does one day grow more amenable, he will not be able to give in to our demand in public. He did not give in to Macmillan or Molotov, so why should he defer to us? We must choose between obtaining the right of free passage or making matters more difficult by constantly exposing Nasser in international politics. We can

In 1922, he was employed in the secretariat of the Socialist Minister for Labour, in 1923 he was elected to Parliament; in 1925 he became Minister for Transport and Communications, in 1927 Foreign Minister. Then again Foreign Minister in the wartime coalition Government that fled to England.

His political enemies contrast his present internationalist opinions with his pre-war pacifist career as Foreign Minister when he pleaded the case for Belgian neutrality. He has been reproached for having encouraged ex-King Leopold's inclination to stay on good terms with Hitler — only to help in deposing the king later on.

Spaak has admitted that in 1940 he believed the Allies were lost and contemplated a separate surrender, but he added that he had doubts for four days. King Leopold's reign lasted four years.

In any case he learned a lesson. Fifteen years later he was warning his Parliament against accepting Soviet offers for a neutrality pact: "I am not ready to exchange the military organization NATO for a scrap of paper."

Having achieved top place in his own country before he was 30 years old, Spaak spent the post-war years, apart from the short, abortive abdication tussle, looking beyond Belgium. His ambition coincided with his earnest conviction that Belgium's future lay in joining wider international communities.

**Attacked Veto**  
Representing his country at San Francisco in 1945, when the design for the United Nations was under discussion, M. Spaak, dominant spokesman for the small powers, led the assault on the veto; the veto stayed but he was rewarded by being elected president of the first U.N. General Assembly in 1946. Since then he has played a large part in U.N. activities, and never really forgiven the organization for failing to move towards peace.

Paradoxically, M. Spaak continues to attack the veto today, while at the same time angrily protesting what he considers to be the victimization of the ex-colonial West European countries which, by belonging to a permanent minority, risk being reduced to second-class status — a sequel which he must have realized was implicit in the notion of a veto.

Spaak denounces U.N. justice as "nothing but a caricature," affirming: "It is high time to modify the Charter to make for responsible voting, to decide that violators of international law should be automatically excluded, and to set up an international army."

Spaak's refusal to accept the spelling out of the conclusion of such a policy, which seemed to mean the expulsion of the Soviet bloc, with the neutrals presumably following.

The hostility to the U.N. veto was in fact, a reflection of Spaak's conviction that the world is to survive national sovereignty, and that the international body, in some international order, must be established by installing a permanent order. Thus, the Spaak trio (Belgium, Luxembourg and Luxembourg) merged sufficiently to become an effective force in the U.N. Council, the wider European Council at Strasbourg, after Sir Winston Churchill's first start in recommending a single European

realize the second aim by sending a test ship, but not the first.

Harvest does not fall in with the State Department's acclaim of the creation of a new Arab bloc which has broken up the Egypt-Syrian axis, with its pro-Soviet orientation.

Army, never acquired more than conservative powers. After providing over this assembly for two years, Spaak resigned in favour of a more qualified, therefore, to play a leading part in the uphill struggle for unifying the six Continental partners — France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries — who proved willing to go further than Britain towards political and economic merger.

After pooling coal and steel, the "little six" fell into trouble when France rejected the European Army, but Spaak, through admitting himself "addicted to the heart," quickly bounced back to the offensive with the "European Economic Community" provided by Euratom and the Common Market. This year he refused to take over from Lord Ismay until, as Belgian Foreign Minister, he signed these treaties and defended them before his own parliamentary commissions.

Nobody knows how he will proceed to enlarge the scope of his mission. He has insisted he must first get inside and see it is his usual practice to go to the staff and concentrate on essentials, and there is no doubt that the essential, once again, will be the subordination of collective security to the particular interest of his country.

Although we in the West are beginning to possess a single security organization, each of us has far too many separate political organizations. This, to my mind, is the main obstacle to the NATO Council only by unanimity. Each of the diplomats who sit there has his own government for instructions, and each acting on his own initiative, each of us has no right to deal with a serious crisis. Evidently a serious crisis exists and must be bridged; the NATO Council is the only great thing, it has the potentiality to guarantee world peace. But with its present imperfections it cannot survive. Either it will be completed or it will not be.

The means at M. Spaak's disposal to revolutionize NATO seem decidedly limited. Although it was decided last year to enlarge the secretary-general's authority by official authorizing him to initiate political consultations, Lord Ismay had been doing precisely this for years. If Britain had followed his secret advice, Cyprus would have come before NATO long before the Greeks began to object.

It can be forecast that M. Spaak will go further than Lord Ismay in canvassing his own opinion, and exerting pressure upon recalcitrant members. Even so the field of action seems negligible. Judging from recent experience, it can hardly be supposed that a NATO authority could overcome the centrifugal forces of national governments to national elections.

**ELI... By Meir**  
"Eli says (Messrs. Moller and Almoni) cannot settle this dispute, perhaps it would be best to send them through the Suez Canal."

becoming serious and threatening to spread to other parts of the country. In addition to the harmful effects it is bound to have upon the country's industry, there is no doubt that it will adversely affect the Cost-of-Living Index, and that is why we are astonished to see the Government sitting back and watching. There are enough precedents to enable it to step in and extricate both parties from the dead alley into which they have manoeuvred themselves.

Al Hanehmar (Mapam) is accused at Police behaviour at the scene of the strike and calls upon the Coalition Parties and the Histadrut to intervene and demand redress. The Government cannot pass over in silence the arbitrary acts committed in its name by the custodians of law and order. The action taken by the Police in Haifa should be condemned and must not be allowed to set a precedent, while those who are responsible should be brought to trial.

Omur (Histadrut) cites Mr. Becker's call to Afa to agree to negotiations, and observes that the public hopes that the management will heed the call, realizing that there is no sense in being obstinate where it cannot obtain public understanding and sympathy.

**Mr. S. Collins,** Director of a well-known London company, wishes to contact **Manufacturers and Cannors of FOOD PRODUCTS** for the English market. Between June 2-8 can be reached, c/o Ariel, 28 Rehov Ugark, Tel Aviv, Tel. 2848.

# THIS WEEK

**Foreign Relations** With the ships of the Western powers — except France — beginning to go through the Suez Canal on Nasser's terms, President Eisenhower "saw no objection" to an Israeli test passage, urged "that it not be assumed in advance that Egypt would not be won around to the passage of Israeli ships" and hinted that in case of Cairo opposition Israel should take the case to the Hague Court... After Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, had told the Commons that his Government felt that Israeli ships were entitled to use the Canal, Prime Minister Macmillan stated that he earnestly hoped the U.N. would achieve a quick settlement and thus avoid the long delay of International Court procedure... France called for a meeting of the Security Council next Monday to discuss the issue, because Egypt's plan for operation of the Canal did not conform to the six principles contained in the Council decision last October... Following the UNTSO decision that Israel need not remove a Bailey bridge erected in the demilitarized zone in connection with the Jordan reclamation project, Syria took her complaint to the Security Council.

**Economy** After a six-month break the strike of 1,600 workers at the Ata textile plant was resumed, with occasional violence at the picket line. In Tel Aviv, Histadrut headquarters said that the dispute was a local one, decided not to intervene on those grounds... It was announced that 8m. cases of citrus had been exported during the season... The country's first boat train carried 76 passengers from Tel Aviv to Haifa port, all customs formalities being completed en route... Production at the Dead Sea potash works climbed back to 8,000 tons a month, with the plant marketing four times as much in the first four months of 1957 as in the same period of 1956...

**Police** Over 1,700 police, soldiers and Beduin joined in the largest search ever undertaken for a missing child, in a hunt for a seven-year-old girl who had wandered from her Beersheba home... The longest hearing in the history of the Tel Aviv District Court ended after three months with the summing up in the libel claim of Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, against the publishers of a booklet issued by Shurat Hamitnadivim which, he charged, intended to smear him.

# Readers' Letters

**CULTURAL REVIVAL**  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Mr. Mindlin's column on Independence Day (in your issue of May 7), in which he expresses genuine concern about the "cultural" revival, and security, is a welcome addition to our well-meaning secularists' make the mistake of regarding that part of our revival as the whole thing, as final and total, although it is only a (very necessary) prelude to the second one. Another reference to the spiritual revival is made in the closing passages of the book of the last of the prophets, Malachi. The possibility of a spiritual revival should not be rejected — or watered down (looking for "a usable past") so easily. Many things are regarded as an impossibility because they happen, and a miracle — sometimes also termed a historical necessity — after they have happened. The Return to Zion — and the Jewish State too — were once in the realm of the "impossible"; the second stage of the "Return" will come about as surely and inevitably as the first.

**FIRST LIVESTOCK**  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — In yesterday's issue you reported that 61 cows had been brought by immigrants and the statement was made that "this is believed to be the first time that immigrants arrived with their own livestock."

I should like to point out that I came here in 1950 with 40 cows from Germany and it was quite a difficult job at that time to get the Nazi government to amend the export regulations to make this possible. Their acclimatization was not a success.

**THE CITRUS MARKETING BOARD OF ISRAEL**  
Citrus Growers' Meetings  
Regional citrus growers' meetings, on behalf of the Citrus Marketing Board, will be held on Wednesday, May 22, at 8 p.m., in Rehovot, Rishon LeZion, Petah Tikva and Hadera.

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# Truman Comes to Washington

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN  
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman has been in Washington again, this time for a meeting of the Democratic Party national leaders. They are getting themselves into fighting shape for next year's Congressional elections in which the party expects to extend its hold on the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Truman has never been in anything but fighting shape.

At the age of 73, the ex-President is still a jaunty and hard-hitting politician whose great delight is to "give 'em hell." He lives quietly in Independence, Missouri, and keeps office hours at a work place in Kansas City. He still takes a brisk walk every morning at six o'clock, and each morning in Washington he would step out of his hotel and go off, striding and grinning, away down the centre of the pavement, in the midst of a wedge of reporters, cameramen and secret service men, all listening to the salty comments he drops for them to record.

He has had some hard things to say about Mr. Eisenhower. He has derided him as a "disappointment" and jibed at his weakness with Congress. Walking past his old residence, the White House, he said: "I wonder who lives there now?" and the comments of the White House Press staff show that some of his shafts have gone home.

But then there is little love between the President and the

ex-President. Mr. Truman believes, with some reason, that he started Mr. Eisenhower on his political career. Since his election, Mr. Eisenhower has never consulted him in Washington. Indeed, the ex-President has at times been treated with a studied discourtesy that is not easy to explain.

**His Budget Trouble**  
Mr. Truman's shafts were only a small part of the clouds of arrows now aimed at the President. The fact is

# The U.S. Scene

that Mr. Eisenhower has managed to get through the present Congress only two of his major measures — the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, and an extension of corporation profit taxes. Neither of these is a particularly Republican measure.

This hostility in Congress is sapping the President's national prestige. The last Congress was essentially the same as this one — the 85th — with the same Democratic leadership. But now it has turned on the President, and has concentrated on the Budget. When the President submitted his Budget to Congress, he described it as "well adapted to the needs of the present and the future. But his own Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Charles Humphrey, said of it: "I think that there are a lot of places in this Budget that can be cut."

The President had estimated spending in the fiscal year of 1958 at \$71,800m. and receipts at \$73,600m. This showed little evidence of the economy and the lower taxation frequently promised by Eisenhower and the Republicans.

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# AGENDA:

- A) REPORT ON THE CITRUS SEASON 1956/57.
- B) QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**REHOVOT Beit Ha-Ikar** Mr. Joseph Ephraim, M.P., Chairman of the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

**RISHON LE ZION Beit Ha-Tarbut Levontin** Mr. Isaac Rokach, General Manager of Parden Syndicate Ltd., and Member of the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

**PETAH-TIKVA Beit Ha-Ikar** Mr. Yehuda Charin, General Manager of Yachin-Hakal Ltd., and Member of the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

**HADERA Beit Histadrut Hahaklaim** Mr. Mendel Sachs, General Manager of Mehadrin Ltd.

**HADERA Beit Histadrut Hahaklaim** Mr. Mordechai Galzer, General Manager of Tnuva Export Ltd., and Member of the Citrus Control Board of Israel.

**HADERA Beit Histadrut Hahaklaim** Mr. Zvi Isakson, Chairman of the Presidium of the Farmers Association of Israel, and Member of the Citrus Control Board of Israel.



## Letter from Paris

## Mendes-France Tries Conciliation

By Maurice Carr



MENDES-FRANCE

MOLLET

WILL there, can there, notwithstanding the temperamental incompatibility, be a reconciliation between M. Guy Mollet and M. Pierre Mendes-France? It is a legitimate question to ask after the recent Radical Party congress, at which M. Pierre Mendes-France revealed that his political thinking on the all-important Algerian problem was closer to that of the Socialist Premier than either statesman would care to admit.

At the congress, M. Mendes-France lashed out bitterly at the Mollet Government, yet when he was given the chance to bring it toppling down he desisted, much to the disappointment of his own supporters.

This is what happened. The Mendists, who were in the majority, were all impatient to pass a motion of censure on the Socialist-Radical Coalition Cabinet led by M. Mollet. On behalf of the 13 Radical members of the Government, M. Bourgeois-Maurin, National Defence Minister, M. Maurice Faure, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and two others announced that if the hostile resolution were adopted, they would resign from office "this very evening," even though they could not see the necessity of doing so, because they felt there was not much wrong with M. Mollet's policy.

## Stayed Hand

At this point M. Mendes-France could by a mere snap of the fingers as it were, have knocked down the long-lived Government of the French Fourth Republic; but he stayed his hand. He let the proceedings in the main hall adjourn while he went off to hold a private meeting in a back room with the Radical group of Ministers and Members of Parliament. On his return within the hour he asked the assembly to approve a watered-down resolution which urges Premier Mollet to modify his Algerian policy to conform with the Republican Front programme on which Socialists and Radicals jointly assumed power 15 months ago, it being understood that if the Radical Party fails to get satisfaction, then its Minister will - after an unspecified lapse of time - quit the Government.

This "stayed motion" was carried almost unanimously, but many delegates, more Mendists than their leader, expressed their unhappiness with groans and cries of "Marché de dupes!" (A fool's bargain!).

Political pundits have since exercised their minds and their pens on the subject. Who fooled whom?

There are those who believe that the congress will remain a dead letter. The Radical Ministers

will pay lip service to it and no more. M. Mollet himself will ignore it. M. Mendes-France, deserted by his disillusioned followers, will consequently end up in the political wilderness.

There are others who hold that M. Mendes-France played a smart hand.

The Mollet Government, they say, will fall shortly anyway, because its programme of economic austerity is unacceptable to the Rightist Members of Parliament. They want to keep Algeria, and even more to keep the money which it is going to cost to keep Algeria. Then the Socialist Party will be captured by the anti-Mollet minority, and the way will be open for a new Republican Front alliance between Leftist Socialists and no less Leftist Radicals under Mendist guidance.

The truth of the matter, undoubtedly, is that M. Mendes-France recoiled from dealing the death-blow to the Socialist-led Government because he knows that in the existing circumstances that a Cabinet crisis at this stage might conceivably prove fatal to the French cause in North Africa and therefore ultimately to this country's democratic regime; and because he does not aspire to be remembered in the history books as one of the undertakers of the French Fourth Republic. For all these reasons, mastering his passionate nature, he held out his hand to M. Mollet.

## Detailed Plan

It is not an empty hand. Heretofore M. Mendes-France's position on Algeria was rather negative, in the sense that he criticized the Government for not waging war in Algeria simultaneously on two fronts against the ultra-nationalist Arabs and the ultra-colonialist Europeans, but he did not insist that the Government could be tackled in practice with even a remote hope of success. Nor did he disclose what sort of permanent peace settlement he envisaged.

At the Radical congress, however, a detailed and posi-

tive Mendist plan for Algeria was presented which has much to commend it in the eyes of any liberal-minded French patriot. As regards final objectives, the Prime Minister and the ex-Prime Minister seem to be in agreement: both advocate home-rule for Algeria within a French Federation; but there is a difference of approach. Whereas M. Mollet suggests that free elections should be held after a cease-fire, M. Mendes-France works on the assumption that the rebels may never agree to an armistice, and that it therefore behooves France to start introducing the new regime of emancipation in Algeria even while the fighting goes on.

The most urgent reforms, it is argued, can be undertaken immediately. There should be a redistribution of land, new industries should be installed, and the "mop up" of the 700,000 to 800,000 unemployed Moslems who are today the principal "reservoir" of recruitment for the rebel forces.

If every Algerian can be provided with meaningful employment quickly, and if the flow of arms into Algeria from abroad can be stopped, then the nationalist insurrection will dry up soon enough like a sore that ceases to fester.

## Barrier of Hatred

"If we allow the rot to go on in Algeria," he added, "it will permit the already formidable barrier of hatred between the Moslem and French communities to grow insurmountable, then we shall be faced with a choice. We can either try to break it down by bold, swift, generous measures. If the Left-Centre political forces of France are not willing to do this, then there will be nothing left but for our country to be taken over by either the Communists or the Fascists. I refuse to believe that such a disaster, because I believe in France."

## By LEO HEIDMAN

THE official announcement last week that the U.S. Navy was sending warships and a naval mission to help Saudi Arabia set up a Navy may have come as a shock to those who hoped for some peace and quiet in the Gulf of Eilat, but it certainly presents no surprise to anyone following naval developments and movements in the Red Sea.

## Saudi Pretexts

Recent Saudi protests to the United Nations concerning alleged threatening Israeli naval movements and "naval aggression by Israel destroyers" in the Straits of Tiran are most viewed in the area light. King Saud is obviously building up pretexts to enable him to undertake anti-Israel naval operations on grounds of "self-defence," "protection of Saudi coasts and territorial waters," and the like.

## However, Israel's Red Sea Squadron

is perfectly capable of dealing with anything the Saudis may put up, and this goes for gunboats and MTBs as well. It has also been known for some time that King Saud plans to establish a naval base at Akaba and to operate from there against Israel shipping in the Straits of Tiran, a stand in reason that our Red Sea Squadron, based at Eilat, would regard any such naval activity as actual aggression and take appropriate action. At present, the Saudi transport ship Radwah is running a regular shuttle service from Jeddah to supply the Saudi garrison at Akaba.

About 30 naval craft are to be delivered by the U.S. to Saudi this year under a special "crash programme." These craft include an entire squadron of 12 torpedo boats, six patrol gunboats armed with 76-mm. cannon, and two bigger 250-ton infantry landing ships, converted into heavy gunboats.

At present, the nearest Saudi harbour is Jeddah and the Tiran Straits would be out of range to the Saudi navy craft based there. Therefore, everything hinges on Saudi ability to develop a naval base at Akaba.

The establishment of the Red Sea Task Group by the United States Navy is proof of the area's importance in the eyes of the UN Command. Russian ships were the first to enter the Red Sea through the Suez Canal, and the American naval authorities feared that Soviet submarines would follow soon. Reports of Soviet submarine movements in the Indian Ocean have substantiated this, and what with half a dozen Russian submarines flying the Egyptian flag in Alexandria, it should be easy to set up a group of Soviet subs, with or without Egyptian flags, at Port Said, ostensibly to help the Egyptian Navy

Then again, the prevailing sullen distrust among Moslems should be overcome by their promotion to positions in the administration and civil service hitherto reserved for European settlers.

## Elite Corps

According to the Mendist view, such sweeping reforms will never see the light of day, whatever the Government in Paris may decree, if the die-hard colonialists who today, as yesterday, the rebels, masters of Algeria, are left in control. How is power to be wrested from them without provoking a second civil war between the French in Algeria? The answer - as proposed in the Radical scheme - is to hand over in the first instance the civil administration in Algeria to a new elite corps of carefully selected officers and men. Eventually, as each area is completely and permanently pacified, the Army will pass its administrative brief back to civilians, both Arabs and Europeans.

"Extremism breeds extremism," M. Mendes-France warned the congress. "We have to stamp out both medieval Islamic fanaticism and European-inspired Fascism in Algeria. If we are not careful, we may become a second Spain where, as you remember, Fascism jumped in from its North African base across the Mediterranean."

## Barrier of Hatred

"If we allow the rot to go on in Algeria," he added, "it will permit the already formidable barrier of hatred between the Moslem and French communities to grow insurmountable, then we shall be faced with a choice. We can either try to break it down by bold, swift, generous measures. If the Left-Centre political forces of France are not willing to do this, then there will be nothing left but for our country to be taken over by either the Communists or the Fascists. I refuse to believe that such a disaster, because I believe in France."

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## The answer is a fascinating one, and it has been placed

together by researchers camped in the wild days under Army protection, measuring dilapidated dams, patently tracing ancient ditches, counting piles of stones, surveying drainage patterns from low-flying Piper Cubs, and coming out after years of study with conclusions proving that the Jews' silters in Byzantine days were not only adept builders but engineers skilled in complex calculations and equipped with complete data on rainfall, run-

## FOREIGN LEGION FOR NATO

JOHN (H.A.N.A.) - The French Foreign Legion may become a NATO satellite force.

It is for the Legion from extinction is a paradoxical NATO ally. Jean Louis, the French Foreign Legion commander, has come up with the startling shock troops idea.

Talley's old proposal is to send the Legion, back and forth, to NATO, to NATO, to NATO. The Legion would be sent to NATO, to NATO, to NATO. The Legion would be sent to NATO, to NATO, to NATO.

The Legion's glorious tradition would be a source of a historical identity. The Legion would be sent to NATO, to NATO, to NATO. The Legion would be sent to NATO, to NATO, to NATO.

## Newcomers Start Work in Eilat

By MEIR BEN DOV

## EILAT

WHEN 18 families from the North arrived in Eilat in three lorries last night, they found a town of three hundred people, tired, dispirited and covered with dust, they were greeted with frank disappointment by the local inhabitants.

What was surprising about these families was their youth. No one over 30 was seen. Typical of them was their spokesman, Moshe Biton, 19, six years in this country, the father of one child and expecting another.

He met his wife Esther, now 17, in a kibbutz which he had left to set up a home on his own. He had tried hard to support his family by his work as a plumber but he had been scarce in Mahane Israel and so he decided to try his luck in Eilat. He soon

found that he was not alone. He was joined by a group of 18 families from the North, who had come to Eilat in three lorries last night. They were greeted with frank disappointment by the local inhabitants.

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## Egyptianization Begins to Cost Nasser Dear

## EGYPT IN ECONOMIC TROUBLE

By MARION DOENOFF

Editor of "Die Zeit" of Hamburg, who recently visited Cairo on behalf of "The Observer."

WHEN I arrived at Cairo Airport I was met by a friendly official of the Press Office, who drove me, with the Press correspondent, to the city.

A young Egyptian woman, an employee of the Ministry of National Guidance, who had come to Cairo on a mission, was a German, raved about the German exhibition, the largest ever to take place in the Middle East, whilst commenting rather disbelievingly about the Soviet exhibition of last January.

The Press Officer threw her appealing glances. Finally she said, "This friend of mine is a Russian." Whereupon she threw up her hands in despair and assured me that she would say anything against anybody, for the Egyptian people had no other desire but to be good friends with everyone.

## The poor girl had discovered how difficult it is to be good friends with everybody.

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of the September, 1956, season was easily sold in the East, although the Egyptians demanded prices far above world market prices. On the corresponding period of the previous year the East took only 28 per cent of the crop.

But soon it became apparent that it was not Egypt but the others who really made the difference in this trade. The Czechs, Hungarians, etc., took the Egyptian cotton, did not pay for it but re-sold it for hard currency to Western European countries. Recently however, a new Egyptian regulation has been published according to which the Eastern countries are allowed to buy only for their own needs.

Whilst in 1956 more than one-third of total Egyptian exports went to the Eastern countries, only 11 per cent of the Egyptian cotton was sold there. The Eastern countries today owe the Egyptians about seven to eight million Egyptian pounds. This is, of course, a vital matter to Egypt which has an acute shortage of foreign currency because of the freezing of Egyptian funds in Britain, France and the U.S. and the stoppage of the income from Suez Canal dues.

It now seems that the Egyptian Government has decided to revise its export policy.

About 10,000 tons of cotton - worth about £2m. - are being exported to Bremen without the hitherto charged export duty of £15.00 per ton. It is to say for the first time at a competitive price.

Many Egyptians judge the comparative efficiency of the Eastern and Western economies by the construction of two bridges over the Nile. The Helwan bridge, which was to be constructed by Hungarians, is virtually non-existent, in fact it consists only of a few steel girders, primitively bolted together. On the other hand, the University Bridge in Cairo, which was ordered at the same time from Krupp, was punctually completed last autumn.

For this reason Egypt has created a supreme council for national planning under President Nasser, and set up a planning committee under the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs (former Wing Commander) Abdul Hafid Baghaddi, a very capable man.

The decisive moves to control free enterprise industry took place in January of this year, not only by means of the Egyptianization laws, but by the formation of the "State Economic Authority," which was decided upon on the same day as the Egyptianization. This State economic authority administers the shares which the State holds in various enterprises, and which have assumed considerable and growing proportions since the King's properties were confiscated. Even if the State's amounts only to five per cent of the "State Economic Authority" can exert its influence on the administration, and if it is only 10 per cent, the State is entitled to nominate the leading executives of the company.

It seems inevitable that in an authoritarian regime the State's influence is bound to increase. In Egypt this may be an advantage because his experiences in the field of economics may teach Nasser that an exclusive trust in his political friends in the East may be a very bad thing for him.

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State Corporation

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For this reason Egypt has created a supreme council



# An Insignificant Occasion

By MICHAEL DAVIE

LONDON (CPN)—UNDERSTAND the Royal Academy, and you will understand England. This month, the Royal Academy held its annual banquet, attended by every bigwig in the land, and its annual private view. Obsequiously, playing its part to maintain the tradition, the Press gave both banquet and exhibition saturation coverage. For the majority of people, the Royal Academy is the art event of the year; every spring it creates a tremendous stir. Yet nothing

ever happens at it, certainly nothing which has any significance at all in the real art world. Abroad, since the war, English painting has come to enjoy new prestige. Yet none of the painters whose names are so high over the Academy's door—Graham Sutherland, Ben Nicholson, John Piper—exhibit at the Academy. Again, in sculpture, these days Britain is generally acknowledged to lead the world: international sculpture prizes constantly come this way. Not one of these prize-winners is ever in the Academy, and the sculpture section is hopelessly feeble year after year.

The reason why the Academy cannot attract the best artists is very plain, though the Academy itself always pretends to be baffled by it. If a man like Henry Moore exhibited, it would detract from the attention paid to his own shows, without any corresponding benefit to him, and at the same time inevitably assist an institution which, in his view, does not deserve help because it encourages bad art.



Part of the Royal Academy Exhibition, where a controversial performance of the Winston Churchill—delivering a speech—is seen. Artist was Ruskin Spear and Sir Winston is depicted with the representation. Express Photo

## Amsterdam Remembers

A SPECIAL performance of the "Anne Frank Diary" was given in the Amsterdam Municipal Theatre last week to mark Netherlands' National Remembrance Day (for the dead of the Second World War). The performance, offered by the Amsterdam Municipality, took place before former members of Amsterdam resistance organizations and other prominent figures. Among the guests of honor were the Israeli Consul in Amsterdam and Mrs. Glitman and Mr. Otto Frank, Anne's father. Before the performance two minutes of silence were observed.

On the same day it was announced that an Anne Frank Foundation had been established in Amsterdam, with the object of acquiring the house at 263 Prinsengracht, where the Frank family spent two years in hiding, to maintain it in a suitable condition and to establish there a youth center which will spread the ideals by which Anne Frank was inspired. Honorary Secretary of the Foundation is Mrs. G.E. Wijnman, a non-Jewish woman, Liberal member of the Amsterdam Municipal Council, who saved the lives of many Jewish children. The Foundation has opened a special bank account with Messrs. Pierson & Co. Ltd., Amsterdam.

On the eve of National Remembrance Day, two exhibitions were opened in Amsterdam in commemoration of the 100,000 Dutch Jews who perished during the war. The one is a new section in the Jewish Historical Museum in the Municipal Wagon Museum, with documentary material on the German measures against the Jews in Holland, their systematic elimination from all spheres of life, and their subsequent deportation and annihilation. The other exhibition, the sober exhibition limits itself to the melancholy exhibition of reproductions thereof.

Simultaneously, the Municipality opened a very attractive and informative though melancholy exhibition, the Amsterdam Jewish quarter that was, in the so-called "Gallery," a former covered shopping passage behind Frederik Square. With a large number of documents, photographs, and other exhibits, it illustrates Jewish life in the Amsterdam Jewish quarter from its early 17th century beginnings till the end.

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Fuchs Displays Fantastic Technique

ERNEST FUCHS is the second best contemporary painter, said Salvador Dali about the young Viennese artist exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists House. We do not know as much about contemporary art as Dali does, and feel unable to decide whether he is right. We are not even firmly convinced that Dali himself is the best contemporary painter. We feel, however, privileged to meet in Ernest Fuchs an artist of undeniable greatness and fantastic technique. He looks like Albrecht Durer and paints like Albrecht Durer (with a touch of Salvador Dali); or, to be more exact, like Albrecht Durer, in short like a master of the Danube School of the 16th century, whose spirit seems to be miraculously reincarnated in his artistic personality.

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Raban and Eisenberg

WITH the exhibitions of Ze'ev Raban and Jacob Eisenberg at the Jerusalem Artists House, the Artists' Association discharges a duty that should have devolved on the Bezalel Museum in its Jubilee Year, since these are two veterans of the early Bezalel Period. Both were teachers under Boris Schatz and both have in common that diligence and conscientiousness of craftsmanship which was the gospel of the Old Bezalel.

Ze'ev Raban is an epigone of the school of book-illustration at the turn of the century, a time when new perceptions of the printing process made it feasible to initiate the hand-painted book miniature—in short, the days of

## NAZARETH TO GET MODEL CENTRE



ABOVE is a table-top model of Nazareth's future administrative centre for the entire Northern District, which will start going up this year. Overlooking the centre of Nazareth, this modern complex of buildings will bring to a focal location Government offices now mostly in Tiberias, which will administer an area from Acre to the Kinneret and from Metula to the Belcan Valley.

First to be built, during 1957/58, will be the post office building, closest to the entrance road, of three similar two-storey structures on pillars in the right centre. Behind it, a two-storey building for the post office this year. The Hakira plans have been approved by architect Givon Ben-On of the Town Planning Department of the Ministry of the Interior, and adopted by the Interministerial Building Committee. Situated on Jebel el-Mos-

## DANCE NOTES

### Rena Gluck Shows Graham

Social by Rena Gluck and her Dance Group, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Mina Gluck's recital—for she was most of the five dancers in the group—was an example of text-book dancing from the Martha Graham school. One hopes that in future we will see her own obvious talent more freely expressed.

The power and suppleness of her movements came through in her own personal way especially in two pieces: "Solitude in the Park" to Milhaud's music and "Up-roots" to Villa-Lobos' music, where Miss Gluck's sinuous grace and apt music provided the high point of the evening. "Ruth" to Paul Ben-Haim's music was somewhat obscure but "Song of Joy" to folk music themes was inspired.

The long—overlong—piece of the evening, "Let the Stranger Come Amongst Us" set to Barok, was the only one with the entire corps of ballet participating and portrayed the individual in conflict with the collective. The swirling, intertwining movement of the dancers, tutued by their flowing gowns, pointed up the individual's solitude.

The performance was marred by the fact that the choreographer was not suitable for dancing.

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Narkis Memorial Collection at Bezalel

variety. Illustrates the difficulty of finding a worthy successor for him. Nowhere in Israel, and hardly anywhere else, is there an art historian of such encyclopaedic knowledge.

The exhibition of Loutchansky's sculptures marking the artist's 50th birthday has been reviewed in this column from Tel Aviv and Haifa. One wonders why of late so many exhibitions and their circuit at the capital instead of starting out from there. TA. F. M.

## POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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